Detailed Accounts from the Herald Correspondents of the Situation.

VERSAULES AND PARIS IN ARMED CONFLICT.

The Disasters of the Three Days' Fighting Outside Paris.

The People of Belleville Disheartened.

General Duval Shot and Henry a Prisoner.

ALL QUIET AT LYONS.

The Spectre Rouge Haunting the Governments of Europe.

PARIS. April 6, 1871. The people of Belleville are very much disheartened; two of their battalions have almost entirely disappeared, as told by wire. Of one company, which started originally two hundred men strong, only seventeen have so far turned up. The rest are probably prisoners at Versailles; but it has already been ascertained that large numbers are strewn about dead and wounded in the Bols de Meudon.

THE REBEL CHIEFS PIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES. Yesterday Bergeret, hearing that the Versailles troops were taking the offensive and throwing out their skirmishers toward Vanvres and D'Issy, ordered a terrific artillery fire to be opened upon them, driving them back, and at last completely silencing the redoubts of Chatrillon and Moulin de Pierres, Hearing of the cannonade Chiseret sent despatch to Bergeret, reproaching him with cting without orders and commanding him in a formal manner to stop the firing. This Bergeret refused to do and sent back word to Cluseret that he would receive no orders from him couched in such terms. Berg ret was very much incensed, and even said in the presence of several persons that he suspected Conserved of treason. This morning they met at table and quarrelled violently, and, although they have arranged it partially, they are in a state of war. Cluseret is much cooler than Bergeret, and appeared comparatively calm; but, observing him closely, I could see that he was in a violent passion. There is evidently a great jealousy between them, and if the Commune does not displace both of them one or the other must go down sure. ANOTHER MISURDERSTANDING BETWEEN BERGEBET

AND CLUSRRET. To-night some Belleville officers came in and com-

plained to Bergeret of an order in the Journal Officiet, planned to bergeret of an order in the Journal Opicies, signed by Clureret, by which they were to be displaced and new officers appointed (not elected) in their stead. Bergeret immediately signed an order authorizing them to hold their positions, and promising them his entire support against Cluseret. There is no telling how it will end. If coolness and canning are to decide it Cluseret will win. If violent measures and a quickly executed coup d'adat are to succeed, then bergeret while the upper hand. If the control of the continuate of the control of the the quarrel goes on, and the creeks not continually upon his guard. Bergeret will order his arrest and carceration, and then, of course, Cluseret will not and the ghost of a chance. PRARS FOR THE FUTURE.

France For the Future.

I heard General Becgret to day give orders for a company which was guarding one of the Versailles gates to be refleved by two others upon whose bravery and fidelity the greatest rehance might be placed. They are intercepting as many of the returned prisoners as possible and hope to join as many to their side as their enemies will have, in order to make the fight even, and they say are succeeding. A lew days more will this story, and if the National Assembly refuses to acknowledge the self-elected government, let those who are not in the fight in all mais leave Par's.

HUNCING DOWN THE PRIESTS.

Some idea may be formed of the course pursued by the radianty roughs who prowl round the cantal from the lact that scarcer any condition of people are exempt from their visitations. As an in-

tal from the fact that scarcers any condition of peo-pie are exempt from their visitations. As an in-stance of this, at the same hour that the Archbishop of Paris and his sister, Mite Darboy, were arrested, the emissaries of the Commune proceeded to the house of the curate of Madeeime, formerly the reli-gious instructor of the Prince imperial. They were not admitted, but forced the door open with the buts of their guns. The door was broken in, the National Guards penetrated into the apartments, and, as had been done by their comrades in the Archbishop's palace, arrested all the members of the presbitery and a propriated all that fell into their hands. This was at two o'clock in the moring.

palace, arrested all the memors of the presbitery and a propriated all that fell into their hands. This was at two o'clock in the morning. While the door had been besieged M. Deguerry gained time to dress in civilian's clothes, to pass through the garden and over the wall of the adjoining building of the Ministry of Finance. Owing to the bright mooning the was, however, recognized by a National Guard and arrested, as were the curates of St. Augusin and St. Philippe on Roule.

The Jesuits, always prudent, had since two days taken to their summer retreat now their refuge) at Moineaux; but their residence was also searched and philaged. The Dominicans of the Rue Jean de Beauvais were also the subjects of a nocturnal visit, which did not, however, give much profit to those who made it. The reverend fathers were arrested. The director of the educational establishment directed by the Jesuits in the Rue des Postes was likewise seized and imprisoned.

A striker science.

Passing by the Rue of ia Palx I saw long columns of the National Guard fling into the Place Vendôme. There may have been some two of three thousand of them, and they were by no means of that low class wallor, I nad been let to imagine. Each company Larried a red flag, over part of which was they are almost crape scarf, as mourning for their line comrades. A large red flag also floated from the top of the column, similarly draped, and many of the troops carried aims are flags fixed to the top of their bayonets. As I passed the Madeieine a troop of young children were coming out from service. Everything was quiet in the neighborhood of this large bodion, yet at that very time the cure was anything like containous busile and traffic. No one is allowed to pass in or out of the Hotel de ville without a special permit, but I could see sufficient of the Merico to make me aware that it was brisking with cannon and mitral leuses.

The Configure of the surface and the large villages outside Paris impulsed robberles and arather a arrests are

without a special permit, but I could see sinficient of the mierior to make me aware that it was bristling with caunon and mitral lenses.

THE CONFUSION WITHIN THE CAPITAL.

While National Guards pillage villages outside Paris impulent robberies and arbitrary arrests are the order of the day within. The wives of sixty sergents de ville have been arrested and thrown into prison, and nostile editors and publishers are being continually visited in the hops of money being wrung from them, and large companies are being ruthlessly plundered. It was thought that the negotiations with Versatiles might be possible, but the government prohistis public meetings, and the terms of reconciliation, which were to have been discussed at the Bourse this alternoon, must stand over for consideration. Any attempt to bring this civil war to an end will be regarded by the Commune as an act of treason. In the meantime the Commune continues to dwindle away, for Messrs. Lane and Lefevre have now deserted their courages, being unwilling to share the responsibility which weights on their soulders. There are now twenty-even vacancies at the Hitel de Ville, and it may naturally be inquired whether the constituents of the sinzers who have test it their duty to resign intend to adhere to the Commune or show defection.

stituents of the chizens who have fest it their duty to resign intend to adhere to the Commune or show defection.

"You will find no difficulty," said the official. "You can have as many free passes as you desire at ten france each." Oil I started to the Prefecture de Police to see what was going on there. There a crowd was in waiting to obtain permission to leave the city. A queue had been formed—a long queue, like at the door of a theatre on the first night of a new piece by some popular dramates. Every person in the crowd carried his baggage in his hand, ready to rush direct to the railway stition. Poor people! they had been waiting long, and had a long and tedious wait before them. Beating the devil's tattoo on the pavement with your feet and the loss of ten frances are certainly preferable to being 'mirrailled' out of this world—especially when the sun is shining brightly, as it was to-day, and you are not rainfuly 'red' in principle. Among the crowd I observed a young Froncinnan with whom I am slightly acquainted waiting his torn; on his arm was leaning his wife, one of the pretiest little women in the world. They had a travelling bag and an umorella, and the wife told me they were not going far—only ten miles away. "I have kept him," she said, pointing to her husband, "out of the free during the slege; and he shall not run the itsk of being shot for the aake of the rabbie now in power. Besides, my next husband night not be so good as he is."

The official Journal of this morning tries to embiter the present depicrance contest by declaring that the Vendeans of Charette and the agents of Palert shoot their prisoners, marder the wonded and fire on the ambuances. I believe that it is beyond denit that the list bearer of a flag of truce who presented himself to the insurgents before headilities were communiced was that the vendean for the insurgents before headilities were communiced was the through the solution to the insurgents before headilities were communiced was that the vendean for the insurgents befor

and a fearful tale is now current of the assassination of Dr. Pasquier, who was sent to treat on some subject concerning the ambulances. He was received very politicly by the National Guards, when suddenly he was that through the chest by a lad of fifteen, and fell dead.

ments of Europe-A Joint Request to Ger-many to Interiore in Paris-The Holy Alliance to be Revived.
The Paris Vertie has the following:—"The events

in Paris and the rapid success of the Communa revolution have produced the most profound emotion in the European Cabinets. At Vienna, St. Petersburg, Florence, and even London, there are great fears of the advent to power of the men who for many years have been pointed out to the police as dangerous agitators and ardent propagandists of the universal revolution. The international novement has been since the first days of its existence a subject of much anxiety to the different governments. The latter thought themselves safe from the revolutionary activity of this association by the imprisonment of its leaders. To-day the international, which was a secret society but yesterday, holds in its hands the capital of France. Its influence abroad is spreading day by day, and its relations extend to England, Germany, Switzerland and even to Russia. The agents of this revolutionary movement are resolved to use all the means in their power to bring about the triumph of their principles. This is what alarms the statesmen of Europe. They fear that the firebrand, of which Paris is the hotbed, will, sooner or later, reach their own countries. In in the European Cabinets. At Vienna, St. Peters will, some or nater, reach their own countries. It order to avert the danger these diplomats now place all their hopes in the German empire. The rapid development of Prussia does no longer trouble them. Truy see in the new state only a chamber of the country of them. They see in the new state only a champion of the conservative cause against revioution. Negonations have been commenced. It is said that a note has been sent to Berlin to acquaint Prussia that Europe would see without repugnance, but on the contrary with pleasure, the latervention of the German army in the affairs of Paris. Moreover, Russia, Austra and Itaiy are said to have made an official declaration to the Cabinet of Berlin to the effect that in case Prussia should interiere she could invoke the moral support of the great Powers and declare in common with them that it was not only from a German point of view but from the standpoint of the general interests of Europe that the interference took place. We do not know what reception will be given at Berlin to this attempt to renew the holy alliance. Let us, however, admit that the tone of the German press does not favor the supposition that Prussia is particularly anxious to play the policeman for the benefit of the international reaction."

A Visit to the Place Vendome Under the above title the Paris Journal has the following:-It is nine o'clock in the evening. Three cordons of sentinels prevent the indiscreet from penetrating into the sanctuary of the defence. The vague murmur of the conversations of four or five thousand men is heard. The centre of the place is wrapped in semi-darkness, but on the sidewalks large fires are burning, around which the National Guards are smoking or eating their soup. Along the houses sleepers are lying about wrapped in their coverings and resting from the latigues of three days' guvrd. Here and there vivandieres have established little booths where the most ardent spirits and sparsling wines are haddged in. Around the column the cannon are still pointed from behind the introchments, which are carefully constructed. At half-past nine six National Guards bring in two citizens are accused of having spoken disparagingly of the men in power. After long interrogations they are, however, liberated. Among the groups there is great animation. The plans of attack and defence are freely discussed. "We must march on Versanlies without delay," says one. "No such loois," remarks another. "They would like to have us come out into the open field, but we shall not lail into the trap," In another part of the place complaints are made against the officers, and it is proposed to replace them by the non-commissioned officers. This motion is enthusiastically adopted by the sergeants. vague murmur of the conversations of four or five

VERSAILLES.

Particulars of the Movement Against Chatillon-The Rebel Leader Duval Killed-General Henry Captured and Shot-The Conflict at Issy, Vanvres, Mendon and Clamart. VERSAILLES, April 6, 1871.

It was not all finished on Friday last; for, as wrote you, the insurgents still held at Chatillon a strong redoubt, constructed as part of the defence against the Prussians. This had to be taken to give a symmetrical close to operations in that quarter Nearly every one thought, as Noah's neighbor did the day the deinge began, that "It wouldn't be much of a shower;" for it was not counted that the men in the position would hold with any tenacity, and indeed they did not; yet the storming stirred up the elements and the day was only less important in its transactions than the 3d, for the forts Issy and Vanvres came into the engagement with energy At nightfall the practice of the artillery was still charp, and Consval Viney comed to have some ap-prehension that the enemy inight pass completely around his right and approach Versailles from the south, for all promenaders were excluded from the park, the guards were doubled and the woods of Mendon and Satory were filled with plokets down to the little stream La Bieure,

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST CHATILLON. Operations against the redoubt at Chatillon began shorply after five A. M. The men chosen for the acked on the spot. Two batteries of twelves were ready to open on the fort and draw the fire, but at the last moment it was judged more expedient to do the job with the infantry alone. The line broke cover at not more than three hundred yards from

the rampart and stormed the position, almost without loss. Indeed, the men in the place simply did show them, so that the glorification of the troops for their achievement is hardly in place. If they had carried the position with five hundred good soldiers in it they might put its name on their colors. THE FAILURE OF THE INSURGENTS.

when somebody wondered why the artillery did not give a fire before the assault he said, "It was not worth while to make two bites of a cherry," using a French idlom to that effect. With the fort taken however, and at close quarters, there was something that Montmartre understood, and one of the

however, and at close quarters, there was something that Montmartre understood, and one of the regiments made an ugly struggle with the Seventy-fourth of the line. This was soon over. Fifteen hundred prisoners were taken here, among them one of the inilitary magnates of the insurrection, General Henry. At one moment, some days ago, this man was commander-in-Chief of the insurgent National Guard, but he has since been subordinated to a sort of military Cerberus, composed of Eudes, Duval and another nobody, whose name I have forgotten. He claimed, when taken, to be only in command or a "legion," composed of six battallons, and to be under the orders of Duval. He had divested nimself of his uniform and all evidence of rank, and wore a soldier's overcoat and capote.

IN THE DIRECTION OF PARIS.

It was a beautiful day. The sun was shining brightly, and all nature seemed rejoicing at the coming of spring. In the direction of Paris the gilded dome of the Invaliace could be seen glistening in the Sun and looking in the distance like a Prussian helmet. To the left the frowning lortress of Valefren, gloomy and slient, as though repenting its work of destruction, and a light blue smoke hanging over the country might have easily led one to timagine be was in the midst of the balmy, dreamy indian summer, had it not been for the through have been? The circular tream remains from the forgotten that it was a matter of his and death for many a poor fellow, what a glorous fee it would have been! The circular tream remains from the forgotten that it was a matter of the many and the shrips of the contending for a few moments, then the crushing report of the mitraliesse, and here and there over the plain the sharp, whip-like white on showing at each other like wild beasts, and overhead the versules proposed the sharp with like a meteor. Now and then you would hear a shout borne upon the air, or the soit, meiodious singing of a distant church bein as if vainly raising its voice in reaconstrance against the work of massacre and destr

I had

TAKEN MY POSITION

In a deserted house (you find them everywhere) about lorty rods west from the Fort of Vanvres and three or four times the distance from the depot of dissy. The house was occupied by a small body of of soldiers, and from the windows of the second story the whole plain from Meuden to Chatillon could be seen, with a tleast half a dezen villages, the woods and roads to the very top of the height beyond. Shells were falling in and about fort vanvres, but as they were evidently not firing upon us we paid no attention to them and anused ourselves by remarking the progress of the flying shells and observing their effect when exploding. We must have been observed at last, however, for two or three mitrailieuse discharges that went whistling over our heads gave us warning to not show ourselves too much.

much.

ABOUT THREE IN THE AFTERNOON
a team of runaway horses came dashing down the
road from behind Vanvres with a splendid carriage.

We all gathered stones and tried to stop them by pouring is an irregular but well directed fire, which did no good, however, the frigutened horses dashing on as if they never saw us. "Its cont chercher therefore the trend of the men. It should be the throwing a last stone after them. In about five minutes a cocher in livery came pansing after them, his long skirts greatly impeding his progress. He said the carriage belonged to some members of the said the carriage belonged to some members of the said the carriage belonged to some members of the said the carriage belonged to some members of the said the carriage belonged to some members of the said the carriage and that the horses had been frightened a few rods up the road by the explosion of shell, which had wounded one man severely. We gave him the whip and one cushion, which was all we sacceeded in capturing, and he went panting on his war. The horses were stopped at d'isse, as we afterwards learned, without injury to themselves, but after having smashed the carriage.

Clamart the insurgents still held with a considerable force and some mitralieuses. It was, therefore, somewhat respected by the soldiers; yet they pushed ferward with spirit, cutting off many little parties. In one of these little parties—a party of three—they caught a prize; no less a personage than General Duval himself. This hero, with two aids, was also seeking the salety of Clamart when he was surrounded at the corner of a street at the extremity of the town. Summoned to surrender he refused, and, making some demonstration of keeping up the combat, the soldiers shot him directly with both his attendants. Thus in two days, with Flourens, Henry and Duval, the Insurrection has lost leaders.

Another Arthur attempt on Meudow.

Crowded in Clamart, wortied by the fire from both

with both his attendants. Thus in two days, with Flourens, Henry and Duvai, the insurrection has lost leaders.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON MEUDON.

Crowded in Clamart, worried by the fire from both sides, the insurgents fell on the desperate resolution of making one more attempt on Meudon, but the desperate of these fellows appears only in the making of their resolutions and never in the execution. Their attempt, indeed, was a very lively threat—hardly more. Advancing their line with their two mitrailleuses, the effect was simply to bring their men from under cover and their line with their two mitrailleuses, the effect was simply to bring their men from under cover and their line with dry bones and the mitrailleuses were taken.

PUNISHENT OF REBELS.

Some fifteen solders altogether, captured among the insurgents at Meudon and Chathlon in the two days' fighting, have been shot as soon as taken—in some cases by their contrades of the same regiments, who recognized them.

GENERAL HENRY

was interrogated at Versailes this afternoon by several persons, among others by General Aurelle de Faladines, who seems to have some knowledge of the young man's family. General Aurelle made to the young man's family. General aurelie and to the young man's family. General Aurelle made to the young man's family. General Aurelle made to the young man family. Henry made no direct reply. He sald: "I have fought for a cause that I believe a good one. I know the late that awaits me. I have no regrets. My mother is at Sisteron. I pray you miform her want has taken place." Henry is about twenty-two years old and was recently a student at the School of Fine Aris. He is a young man of good appearance and evident intelligence.

Before Henry was shot he was asked if he would like to see a pricestant pasteur. He replied, "No; I believe in no God—none of us do; w

LYONS.

The City Tranquil-Military Strength of the Government Located There—Weakness of the Commune—The Paris Rebels Condemned.

Lyons still exhibits no signs of a revolutionary character. The fact is that the Communist papers from Paris cannot be procured here, and their sale is interdicted even if they could. The large display of regular officers and troops in the streets movement in Paris all render any further attempt at violence improbable. There is no determination among the small band of "reds," while, on the contrary, the authorities are exhibiting great energy

LYONS IS PERFECTLY TRANQUIL, and there is no fear that the reds will gain any as cendancy in the municipal councils or at the Prefecture. Ep to this moment all demonstrations have been made with the tongue—an implement of war so frequently put in use in all parts of France. There is not even the appearance of any excitement here. The streets are quiet, the shops all open, and, though the day is dull and murky, many pedestrians throng the thoroughiares. Beyond a rigid sorutiny of all passengers going from and coming to the city there is no evidence of any apprehended troubles. At ten o'clock P. M.Lyons is as still as a graveyard, and all that can be seen upon the streets are the dim shadows of worn pacers of the demi-monde.

MILITARY FORCE IN THE CITY.

Over 40,000 men are in Lyons or in the vicinity, being comprised of portions of Chanzy's and Bourbakl's army. They are hobites and newly made troops of the ine. The National Guards, which adhere to the government and are now pacing in front of the Hotel de Ville, are not a fine looking body of men, and the encutiers are much poorer in physique.

STRENGTH OF THE COMMUNISTS.

There are not in this hotbed of advancee Communism anoye 200 prime movers, or sedilious plotters, and the fold strength of these "necessays" is not, on a full muster, above 7,000 strong. They have no arms, like their friends at Montmartre, and must first capture cannon and supplies before they can erect such an immaculate structure as "The Commune of Lyons." It is an ancient maxim of travellers that in the South of France much is said, but little is ever done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The news that Versailles has "gone for" Paris is received with gratitude and joy.

Many Americans and other strangers have been passing through the city, bound for Geneva and taly and conting the city. The journals, without exception, condemn the Commune of Paris, and give to it sobriquets of "Comedie," "Assassins," "Sons of Robespierre," and the like.

ROUHER AND THIERS.

M. Rouber's Reply to President Thiers-Giving the "Lie Direct" to the President of the Executive-Rouher's Version of His Arrest-His Ignoble Treatment-Semething About Napoleon III .- Raking Up Old Stories.

M. Ronher has addressed the following letter to

M. Rouher has addressed the following letter to
M. Thiers:—

BRUSELS, April 3, 1871.

Mr. PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL—I read in the account
of the sitting of March 31, published to-day by the papers of
Brussels, the explanations which you thought fit to offer to
the National Assembly on my arrest and the protest to which
I have given publicity. You declare that my letter is insuling and gives a false sistement of the facts, and that your
discourse was delivered in order to prove it. Let us examine
and define our respective assertions. The truth will be
easily found out. What have I said? What have you
answered?

According to your declaration in the Assembly several per-

incomparison and assemble to the facts, and that your shear the contract of the facts, and that your shear of the facts, and that your shear of the facts are truth will be easily found out. What have I said? What have you say found out. What have I said? What have you say found out. What have I said? What have you say found out what have I said? What have you say found out when the insurrection to farls broke out. This coincidence seemed to you suspicious, and a simple surrellance was prescribed by your government over my movements. But my arrival at Boutogne, you say, had produced a great popular encotion, catted serious disturbances and rendered my arrival and south of the facts of the personages designated by you, not one, but ruth. Mone stand me, has come to Boulogne, neither during my state of the facts of the personages designated by you, not one, but ruth. Mone stand me, has come to Boulogne, neither during my state of the facts of the personages designated by you, not one, but ruth. Mone stand me, has come to Eculogne, neither during my state of the fart with the state of the state of the state of the fart with the state of the s on your part to allege it. In spite of the demand contained as your telegram I have not given 'my word of bonor to remain a stranger to the troubles which took place in France." I have considered, and I consider this demand as an insuit, have only repited to it by silent contempt. Your discourse, sir, winds up with an attack against the men who served under the empire. They have, you say, often been guilty of aroltrary acis. The passions are too

nuch excited to allow at this time an impartial judgment he reign of Napoleon III. A time of calmuss will co back to our country, and with it has spirit of justice which weighs and adjunges the responsibilities to the proper persona. I wait, not without impatience, for those days of free discussion. But for the present this question does not devote upon me. But it could not be resoived by vague declamations. For twenty years have I exercised nigh functions in the State. You are in possession of the ministerial archives. Conditential documents were on September 4 signed and delivered without a shadow of right to publicity. Search the past and point out, if you can one single violent or arbitrary act committed by me. Let your lavestigation extend to my long political career. Examine whether it was not always governed by attraightforward in the property of the property of the first of the resumed in one word—I have told the truth. You Mr. President of the Council, yeu have given to the National Assembly explanations volv of truth and made confessions that concerning our own acts.

Own acts.
One h storical recollection comforts me in these sad incidents. I was imprisoned the day after the revolt of Parus Armand Currel was arrested the day after the attempt of Piescht. You have not forgotten, sir, by order of which Minister this arrest was made.

EUGENE ROUHER.

GARIBALDI.

He Declines the Command of the National Guard of Paris-His Letter to the Com-

The republican federation of the National Guard,

which had offered the chief command to General Garibaidi, has received the following answer:-

Garibaldi, has received the following answer:

CLYPENS—Thanks for the honor of nominating me to the command of the National Guard of Paris, which I oce, and whose glory and dangers I should be proud to sharing the however, make the following remarks:—I must, however, make the following remarks:—On the commander of the National Guard of Paris, a commander of the Sational Guard of the Army of Paris, and a directing committees the their in the pray best to the property of the concentration of power; and it is with the concentration of power; and it is with the concentration of the present advantage of the concentration of power; and it is with the concentration of the present oppose your enemies. Choose an honest citizen and you have many of them; Victor Hugo, Louis blane, Pelix Pyas, Edgar Quinet and others of the democracy will serve your purjose. General Cremer and Billot, who, I see, have your confidence, may be counted among this number. Remember, however, that one man should be charged with the supreme command and with the discretionary powers. This man will choose other honest men to aid him in the hards necessity of saving the country. And if you have the good fortune to find a Washington France will rise from her wreek in a short time greater than ever. These consitions, however, are not so excuse for me to withdraw from the duty of serving repatitions France. No. I, yet hope to combat myself by the side of her brave defenders, and remain yours devotedly.

G. GARIBALDI.

The Emperor Alexander and Gortchakoff-Conferring a New Title on Prince Gortchakoff-His Past Services-How the "Foreign

Powers" Were Snubbed. The Emperor Alexander of Russia addressed the following letter to his Prime Minister, Prince Gortchakoff, conferring upon him the title of "Serene Highness" for his services rendered in bringing about the favorable result of the London Con-

ference:—

TO THE CHANGELIOR OF THE ENPIRE, PRINCE GORTONACOFF, ALEXANDER MIGHALLOWITSCH—Fitteen years have passed since the Faris treaty was sagned, which Russia, by the lorce of circumstances, was compelled to accept. Since tone the march of events in Western Europe had so much ahaken the foundations of this international treaty that Russia was the only nower loft to observe its lumillating conditions, which modify limited her ancient rights to the navigation of the Back Sch. These events, which allow in so many respect of the observe the lumillating conditions, which modify limited her ancient rights to the navigation of the Back Sch. These events, which allow in so many respect on the appear of the first the navigation of the Back Sch. These events, which had the large in the secondations which not only were injurious to her material interests, but insulted her national dignity. The execution of my thought was your work. You opened negotiations by a circular note thated October Sl. The apprehensions which this first communication raised in several of the cabinets of Europe placed you under the necessity to obvide further misunicerstanding by a nearer explanation of your patriotic intentions that were based on a sense or right and a continuous endeavor to upoid the shoor and dignity of Russia. Thanks to your caliphened efforts, the question which for a time seemed doubtful was of ar explained that it was soon looked upon in its true light by the international it was soon looked upon in its true light by the international of the matter led to the favorable result of the London Conference.

By the merit you gained on this occasion, which has a historical importance for our fatherland, your long and children of the force of the purpose. A caim consideration of the matter led to the favorable result of the London Conference.

of the matter led to the favora-le result of the London Conference.

By the merit you gained on this occasion, which has a historical importance for our fatherland, your long and brilliant career has been crowned. The services you rendered to the throne and to fatherland during the Pollah rebellion of 1963, when you successfully repolled the pretensions of foreign Powers to interfere in the domestic affairs of Russia, and in the present instance your equally successful efforts in the Pontus question, are deservedly appreclated by the gratitude of our countrywen, who cherish the bonor and independence of Russia. In consideration of your great merit I have though it just to confer upon you and your descendants the itile of "Serene Highness." In bestowing upon you the highest mark of distinction I desire that this proof of my gratitude should remind your descendants of the direct share you have taken in the execution of my thoughts and instructions, which have always been for the plory and greatness of Russia. I remain your loving and grateful ALEXANDER.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

At Hanley, England, a young woman was fined for kissing a married woman.

Letters for Paris are sent now to Versailles poste restante, and are delivered there to persons who ask

The imperial court of Russia has assumed mourning for two weeks on account of the death of Prince George of Oldenburg.

A number of students have been arrested in St.

Petersburg, charged with having direct connections with the red republicans in France. In consequence of the extent to which cartle plague prevails in France the Minister of Agricul-ture has peremptorily forbidden the holding of fairs and cattle markets.

The insurgent National Guards occupying the gates of Paris stop the trains from the provinces or the environs. All the carriages are searched, and even the cushions of the seats raised to ascertain if arms are concealed.

By orders of the Paris Commune the Pantheon is no longer to be devoted to religious worship, but to serve as a burying place for the great men of the re-public. General Dunot, who fell in the fight of Vil-liers, has accordingly been interred there.

serve as a barying place for the great men of the republic. General Dunot, who fell in the fight of Villiers, has accordingly been interred there.

The Zukun/I, the only republican paper of Berlin, has been discontinued for want of subscribers. It has existed for four years, and, as the editor avows in his parting address, never paid its expenses, Berlin has not a drop of republican blood in its veins.

Gallynan's Messenger of April 2 announces that in consequence of the disorganization of the postal service in Paris it has received no newspapers or letters from England for forty-eight hours. It is, therefore, compelled to appear haif its usual size. As soon as the Post Office is again in working order its old form will be resumed.

Russian residents at Rome have been colleded for the last few years to visit Forence for the fulfilment of their religious obligations at the Easter season. Now, however, the Papal restrictions prohibiting the celebration of non-Catholic worship inside the walls of Rome, except in the residences of ambassadors, are, of course, null and void. Consequently the Russian priest in charge of the National Chapel at Florence has paid a visit to Rome and reopened the chapel of the Russian Legation, with the authorization of the unaccredited charge d'affaires, Chevalier Kapniste. Services in the Russo-Greek rite were commenced and continued throughout the week, being very fully attended by the Russian residents and visitors in Rome. The holy sacrament was solemnly administered, all the lady communicants being dressed in white, according to the national custom, and in the evening the celebrating priest left by train for Florence, in order to be in readiness for his usual Sunday service there. As this worthy priest is a married man he will not have the care of Russian souls in Rome when the imperial embassy transfers its residence to the new capital.

Bergeret, the insurgent "general," is stated to be a printer, and perfectly destitute of military knowl-

The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial have been made honorary members of the Junior United Service Club, London. The Prince of Wales and an interview on April 3 with General Sheridan, who was accompanied by

with General Sheridan, who was accompanied by the American Chargé d'Affaires, General Forsyth, and Commodore Macdowel.

Minister Bancroft will, according to the German papers, leave Berin the beginning of October and spend the winter months in Rome and Florence. He is to return to this country next spring.

The young Queen of Spain is not exactly what one would call a beauty, but she is said to have an amiable and tender expression about her face, a graceful bearing and commanding form.

Karl Max, one of the most prominent leaders of the French international Workingmen's Society, from which the Commune has sprung, was in 1857 private secretary to Bismarck, and it is alleged that he never ceased to have relations with his former patyen.

The Peuple Francais asserts that Lord Lyons has received a despatch from Mr. Gladstone, according to which the Prime Minister anno need that he had had a long interview with the Emperor Napoleou, during which the conversation principally turned upon the present situation of France.

Prince Bismarck is to receeve a parliamentary grant of 1,000,000 thaters in recognition of his services to the country. Generals Moltke, Goeben, werder and Fransecki will receive grants of 200,000 and 500,000 thaters each. The commanders of any corps will receive smaller appropriations from the Emperor's private exchequer.

Dr. Dollinger has received large numbers of addresses from all parts of Germany of encouragement and approval of his refusant to acknowledge the Infallibility of the Pope. The students of the University have been forbidden to attend the Professor's lectures. An Ultramontane demonstration against Dr. Dollinger and the government are expected.

Wilfrid de Fonvielle, who was sentenced to death by the Central Committee, but make his escape, has

business has made the department a nest of corruption.

The Board of Works is doing well. Under the guidance of Gillett the public are being faithfully served and all swindling schemes are frustrated. This Board is gaining for itself much credit among men of all parties. Street Commissionar Ben Van Keuren, in his report, shows how the citizens were imposed upon by a corrupt democratic administration, and he exposes the shortcomings of all public officials under his control without fear or ravor, and without distinction of party.

Of the Board of Finance little can be said as yet. It is composed of trusted men who are not likely to forfeit their reputation for the sake of subserving the designs of contractors or any "rings" whatever. Dr. Dollinger and the government are expected.

Wilfrid de Ponvielle, who was sentenced to death by the Central Committee, but made his escape, has written a letter full of revelations to the London Times According to him General Endes, the commander of the insurgent National Guard, was sentenced to death a short time before the republic for having been in secret communication with the Prussian government. Jules Val's, one of the loudmonthed leaders of the Commune, says M. Fonvielle, is paid out of the imperial treasury in order to exaggerate the republican doctrines. Several others are men of a similar stamp. The case of Mrs. Gibson, alias Patterson, was given to the jury at six o'clock this evening. The jury, after an absence of haif an hour, returned with a vertict of "Not gu." The piec of the defence

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Emma Gratton opens at Deagle's Varieties, St. Louis, in "Little Jack Sheppard" on the 24th inst.

& Josephine Fiddes is having two new plays writ-ten expressly for her to star with next season.

Mary Howard, the clever leading lady, remains a Canfornia next season with John E. McCuliough.

E. L. Davenport produces "Saratoga" at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, on May 1.

Dan Shelby opened the Comique, Buffalo, on Saturday, the 2-th inst., with a good variety troupe.

Frank Acken has disposed of his interest in the Museum, Chicago, to Colonel Wood, the original

J. H. Hackett is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He has received many offers to play, but prefers retirement.

prefers retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have returned to this city after a successful and extended tour in the West. They sail for Europe in the scotta on May 3.

Thomas Hall, at present stage manager for the Rolliday street theatre, Baltimore, fills the same position at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, next season.

Ed Thorae, Jr. is having a piece written for him by Mrs. Mary Fox, which will be completed at the close of this week. It is said to be replete with startling situations and good business.

A fund has been started in this city for the benefit of J. Deimon Grace, a well known actor, who is lying in a dangerous state of paralysis at Provi-dence. Harry Cunningham, the dramatic agent, is

the treasurer.

Thomas Carr will open the new opera house in Rochester, N. Y., on or about May S. He has already secured the charming Alice Brooks for the chambermaid, Mrs. H. A. Perry, old woman: May Montelia, walking lady, and a number of others.

There will be more stars in the dramatic field next season than was ever before known. Colone! T. Allston Brown has had no loss than nine ladies and fourteen gentlemen notify him of their latentions of being ready with new pieces for next season.

Paper McWade plays at Wood's theatre. Cincin-

being ready with new pieces for next season.

Robert McWade plays at wood's theatre, Cincinnatt, for the week commencing the 24th inst. This is his second engagement there this season. He also played two engagements this season in Brocklyn. C. John has been a most brilliant one and his kip Van Winkle pronounced a great success.

Mary Stevens, a popular lealing actress in the West, is at present with N. C. Forrester's company. A number of cluzens of Fort Scott lately tendered her a complimenary benefit, the receipts of which were \$600, including a purse of \$250 that was sent her. She was also the recipient of a beautiful soltaire diamond ring valued at \$600.

taire diamond ring valued at \$600.

Albert Aiken is fast concluding his arrangements for an extended travelling four of thirty-five weeks in the fall with a first class dramatic company for the production of his own play of "The Witches of Kew York." He will commence his season at Lina Edwin's theatre, in this city, on July 31, for four weeks, and goes thence to Erocklyn to the Park theatre for two weeks, after which he will visit the principal cities in New England and go West. He has already engaged a fine company, including N. Salisbury, Harry Duffield, Marie Bonliace, Marion Ward and others.

"Ein Sohn seiner Zeit," a comedy in five acts, by

Herr Heinrich Bohrmann, has met with much suc-

Mr. Aynsley Cook is engaged to accompany Mad-

ame Parepa-Rosa in her tour through the United

States. He leaves London on the 2d of next Sep-

In the last exodus of artists from France is M.

is a lieutenant in the National Guards of Paris.

Our antipodes are inclined now and then to outboucicault Boucloault. An original drama, entitled, "Crime in the Ulouds," written by Mr. Booth, described as a local author, has been produced at Auckland, New Zealand. One of the scenes represents a death-struggle in a balloon. The piece is said by the Daily Southern Cross to have been very well received.

THE JERSEY CITY COVERNMENT.

The Trading Principle in the Police Commis-

Boards of Works and Finance.

mission-What Mayor O'Neill Says-The

The police force in Jersey City is being remodelled inder the new administration. The Police Com-

missioners farm out appointments on the trading

principle to such an extent that Mayor O'Neill

felt compelled to offer his protest at the last meeting. He stated that the action of the new Commissioners was disgraceful and he could no longer participate in the delibera-

tions of the Board if he were only to be a figure-

head. Under the trading arrangement each Com-

missioner could dictate a certain number of appointments, and the other Commissioners would vote for these without any regard to the merits or

demerits of the applicants. A man named Gilkin-

MRS. SIRSON. THE CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

BUDSON, N. Y., April 21, 1871.

ess at the Lonetheatre of Breslau

House, Petersburg. Va.

At Home.

"EVERY SATURDAY" for this week contains Bree Little Nell plays at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, Harte's "Heathen Chinee" illustrated. week of May 15. PUTNAM & Sons, of this city, have in press a work Sheridan and Mack open at the Globe theatre, by Professor J. H. Cameron, entitled "Food and Die to Health and Disease." Chicago, on the 24th inst.

Mrs. Magill, manageress of the Richmond theatre,

PROFESSOR H. S. MAINE'S "Village Communities is at present in this city.

John Elissier will shortly open the new Opera

in the East and West," recently published in London, is highly praised by the English critics.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD, of Philadelphia, has in

LITERARY CRIT-CHAT.

House, Petersburg. Va.

Lizzette Bernard opens at Wood's theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 1 for one week.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers will be the first star at the new Opera House, Rochester, N. Y.

Gus Williams, the clever Dutch vocalist, opens at the Giobe theatre, this city, on May 15. preparation "A Complete Treatise on the Distillation and Preparation of Alcoholic and other Liquors."

ANOTHER LIPE of Prince Bismarck has just been published at Brussels. It is written by M. Alfred The celebrated Chapman Sisters are in Montgomery, Ala., on the 24th inst., for three nights.

Severe on the German statesman.

Scrinner & Co. emphatically deny that they may
tilated George Long's translation of the "Thoughts
of the Emperor M. Aurelius Antonius" by tearing
out the dedication to the late General Robert H.

PUBLICATION of the Erckmann-Chatrain series will be immediately resumed by Scribner & Co., of this city, who will shortly issue the "Blockade of Phalsbourg; an Episode of the Fall of the First French Emp're."

ENGLISHMEN never will appreciate American Bob Entiler, familiarly known as the 'Long Nosed Pantomimist,' opens at the Globe theatre on the 24th mst. in a new trick pantomime.

The Lauri Family play at the Olympic theatre, St. Louis, next week, in conjunction with the Walhalia Troupe. humor, and consequently we are not surprised to find in the London Examiner a criticism of Bret Harte's poems, in which the critic says they are

'neither humorous nor at all poetical."

DARWIN'S "Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex" is to be published in German this month at Stuttgart. Herr J. B. Carus is the translator. Darwin's theories have obtained a greater hold in Germany than in any other country.

EDWARD LEAR, the well known artist, has written and published an interesting "Journal of a Land-scape Painter in Corsica." Mr. Lear's impressions of the Corsicans are far more favorable than those of a majority of travellers who have written about them. He seems to have been treated with the

utmost politeness and hospitality, WILLIAM FORSYTH'S "Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century" is sharply criticised by the London Saturday Review, which says that the motive of the work is an enigma. "It is difficult to see," says the critic, "how the cause of virtue is to be furthered by exhuming scores of wretched, forgotten novels with victous plots, showing an equal ignorance of nature and manners and recommended neither

by wit, skill of construction nor grace of style." THE LIFE OF WHITFIELD, the great leader of Methodism, written by James Paterson Gledstone and published in London, is said to be full of interest. The author has brought together a mass of facts, anecdotes and incidents which throw a considerable light upon the history of the period and bring it vividly before us. One of the principal

merits of the book is its impartial treatment of HERR H. PETERMANN, late Prussian Consul in Jerusalem, has published in the Zettschrift der Deutschen Morgentandischen Gesellschaft an account of the manner in which the Moabite stone was lost which was discovered in the neighborhood of Diban (the ancient Dibon). Bedouin cupidity and superstition combined to effect the destruction of this

valuable stone, the inscriptions on which might have thrown much light upon the history of the ancients. A few letters copied from the inscription were immediately recognized by Herr Petermann as New Publications Received. "History of the Common School System of the State of New York," by S. S. Randail, published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

Ward and others.

Owing to the Academy of Music being engaged for opera, the grand complimentary benefit tendered to Barney Williams by the leading people in this city has been changed into a testimonial of friendship and appreciation equally graceful and deserved. The principal members of the dramatic profession, the judiciary and Legislature propose a dinner at beimonico's, with the Mayor in the chair, at which the genial Barney will be the recipient of all the courtesies and compliments to which his long and prominent career on our boards entitle him to. This will be his last appearance in public in America for some time, as he starts immediately after for perfidious Albion. "The Yosemite Guide Book," published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. "Hubbell's Legal Directory," the publication of J.

Cheap editions of Charles Lever's "Tom Burke of Ours" and Dumas' "Bragelonne, the Son of Athos," gotten out by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Paila-

MAGAZINES .- Catholic World, Phrenological Jour nal and Eclectic, for May.

DESIRED NOTES POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Xenia (Ohio) Forchlight states that some twenty ladies attempted to vote at Yellow Springs poll, but the judges of election declined to receive their ballots. The judges are to be prosecuted by the ladies, who are represented as belonging to the first Jacques Baur, pupil of Liszt, a most distinguished circles. A correspondent of the Utica Herald compares A.

planist, sometime resident in St. Petersburg, and of great repute in Paris. M. Saen-Saens, expected from Paris, is one of the most accomplished classical planists and composers of the besleged capital. His performance of Beethoven's music at the Conservatoire concerts always excites enthusiasm. T. Stewart, of this city, to Marcellus, the famous Roman general, who left by his will all his riches to the Roman people.

The Newark (Ohio) Register (democrat) calls upon Madame Csiliag, who a few years since achieved great success at Covent Garden in Gramatic operas, is engaged by Mr. Gye to again sustain her principal characters, and will make her first appearance as Donna Anna in "Don Glovanni" early in the President Grant to prove his title to be considered a statesman and patriot by vetoing the Ku Klux

A. H. Stephens approves of the Mobile Register's article refusing to accept the reconstruction acts as irreversible and dead issues. A museum for fossis season.

M. Capoul, the tenor, noted for his having served in two sorties upon the Prussians during the slege of Paris, has been engaged at her Majesty's Opera, and will make his appearance in London so soon as his military duties—to which he is determined to adhere to the last moment—will admit. M. Capoul is a lieutenant in the National Guards of Paris. is proposed to be erected in Manhattan square,

The crop of candidates for Governor of Ohio continues to flourish. George W. McCook, William S. Groesbeck and Ben Wade are among the intest

Valandigham will be a candidate for the Ohio Legislature next fall. egislature next fall.

The Xenia (Ohlo) Gazette is out for Grant for re-

lection and Sam Shellabarger for Vice.

Major John Allison is auvocated by the Greenville Mercer county, Pa.,) Argus as a candidate for the

republican nomination for Governor.

Andrew G. Curtin, Minister to Russia, is about to retire from diplomatic service and re-enter the political arena in Pennsylvania.

In the Texas Legislature joint resolutions have

said by the Daity Southern Cross to have been very well received.

The imperial Japanese troupe, with the original Little Ail Right, and decidedly the best troupe of Japs that have ever been in this country, sail from Liverpool, England, on the 14th Inst., by the France, for this city, arriving here alout the 2d of May. They will lie idle four days for the purpose of having a new and magnificent outfit, and make their debat on the 8th of May. They bring many new and startling tricks. They revisit America under the special management of Colonel T. Aliston Brown.

Last week Astley's theatre way, with "all its valuable wardrobes, properties, fittings, fixtures, stabling, outbuildings," &c., suomitted to public auction at the Mart. Tokenhouse Yard, by Messix, Driver, of Whitebail. The announcement of the sale attracted a numerous company, but there was very little bidding for the property. The highest bid was £10,000, an advance upon which sum all the persuasive cloquence of the auctioneer failed to obtain. The property was consequently not sold, the reserve price being, we understand, £14,000. It now remains for sale by private contract. been introduced authorizing the purchase of one acre of land in Cooke county, whereon stands the tree on which forty-two loyal men were hung in whole country if the sad memories and mementes of our civil strife could be forever obliterated.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser gives an improved version of the speech recently delivered by Jeff Davis in Selma, and remarks:-

Mr. Davis in Soluin, and remarks:—
Mr. Davis did not make the remotest allusion to parties. What he said was in the nature, as it were, of a philosophical observation, uttered by a man who no longer possessed the slightest egolistic er personal self-interest in the subject about which he spoke.

The editor of the Chicago Post has been appointed Pension Agent at Chicago.

The Cincinnati Chrontole says:- "The den Congressmen, who have been caucussing on the subject for a good while, have finally concluded to say that they have no desire to interfere with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, but will accept them, with their results, in good faith. They adopt Mr. Groesbeck's p.atform—'They are made, they will stand.'" But the democratic national ad-dress fails to say anything of the kind. How about that?

The Buffalo Express (republican) preclaims its belief that the democrats "will wipe out the four-teenth and fifteenth amendments if they obtain power." That seems to be the general impression, especially since the late democratic national mani-festo falled to refer to the subject of their repeat

demerits of the applicants. A man named Gilkinson, who is over fifty years of age, was appointed sergeant in the First precinct, in the room of James Farfelly. Gilkinson was above the age prescribed by the rules of the department, but the rules were suscender and the trading principle was triumphant. The action of the Police Commissioners since their first appointment, has been disgraceful to them and to the party which algoed them, in power. Honest, respectable republicants are cast and a class of men is introduced about whom the people know little or nothing. The trading business has made the department a nest of corruption. The Legislature of Delaware has passed a law providing for the protection of property of mar-ried women in case of separation from their hus-

John Saxton, of Canton, Ohio, the veteran of the American press, died on the 17th inst., aged eightyone. He started the Stark County (Ohio) Repository in 1514, and last summer the news coming of the surrender of Associated His steed of fifty years preceding the account of the surrender, after Waterloo, of Napolean I., fifty-five years before, to the Germans and

British, and wrote a very touching erticle on the uncertainty and mutability of human affairs. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, is one of the democratic candidates for the Presidency. In a recent

speech he said:—
speech he said:—
War legislates. History is full of its enactments.
It has legislated here; its work is fixed, and let us
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Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, 19 the latest man talked of as the democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The Leager adds he is a conservative and not an extreme democrat. He is an uncle of the late Henry Winter Davis, of Baits ore, and a gentleman of fine abilities.